Improving Scalability in Parallel File Systems for HEC

HEC FSIO 2
HECURA Research Program
August 7, 2007

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Project Objectives

- Develop an extensible parallel file system simulation tool

- Study
  - Server-to-server communication
  - Run-time configurable semantics/caching

- Address
  - Scalable metadata
  - Scalable small and unaligned access

Progress To Date

- Focus on development of HECIOS simulation

- Design goals
  - open source
  - object oriented
  - built on existing simulation platform
  - built with existing network infrastructure

Initial Research

- Identified possible tools
  - OpNet
  - NS
  - Omnet++
    - Simulcraft, Inc.
    - Omnest (commercial version)
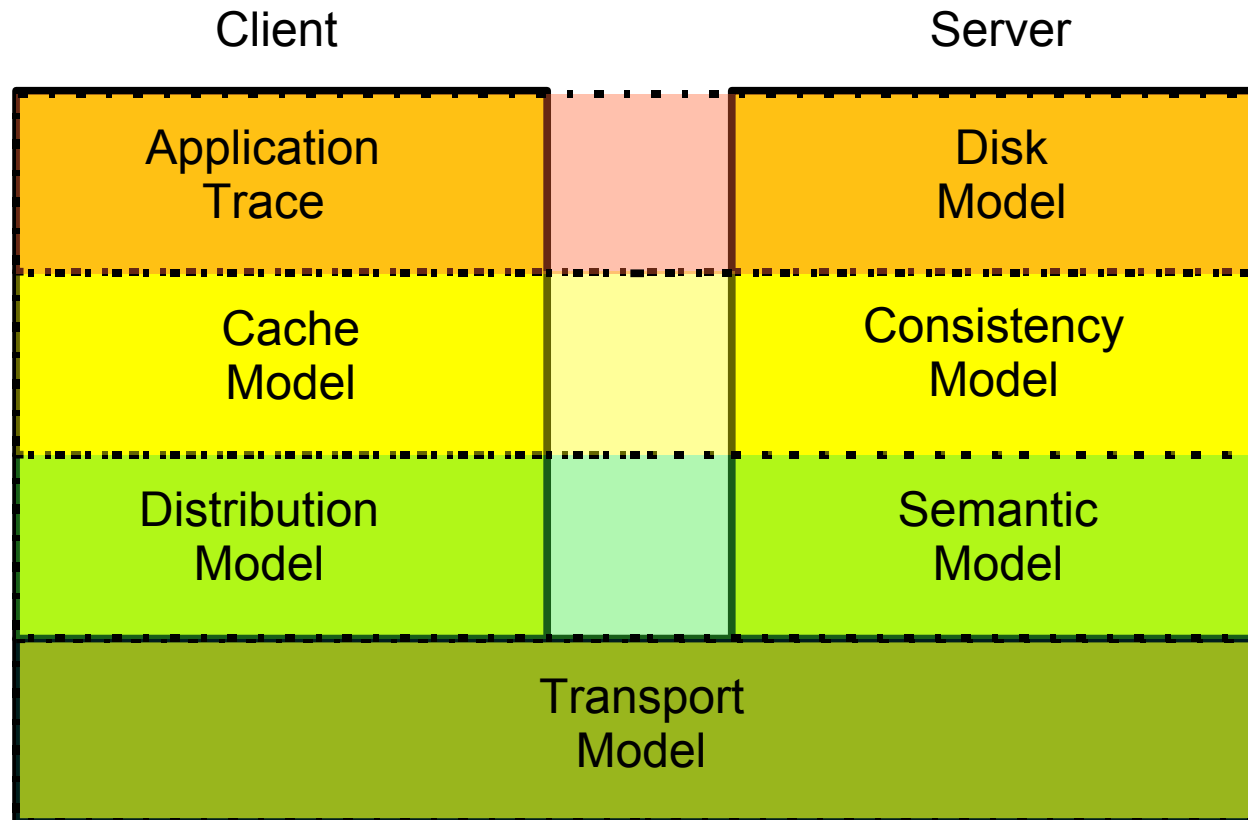   - Available since 1995

Omnet++

- Written in C++

- Flexible simulation model oriented around communicating modules

- INET - powerful contributed network model

- FsSim - file system/disk contributed model
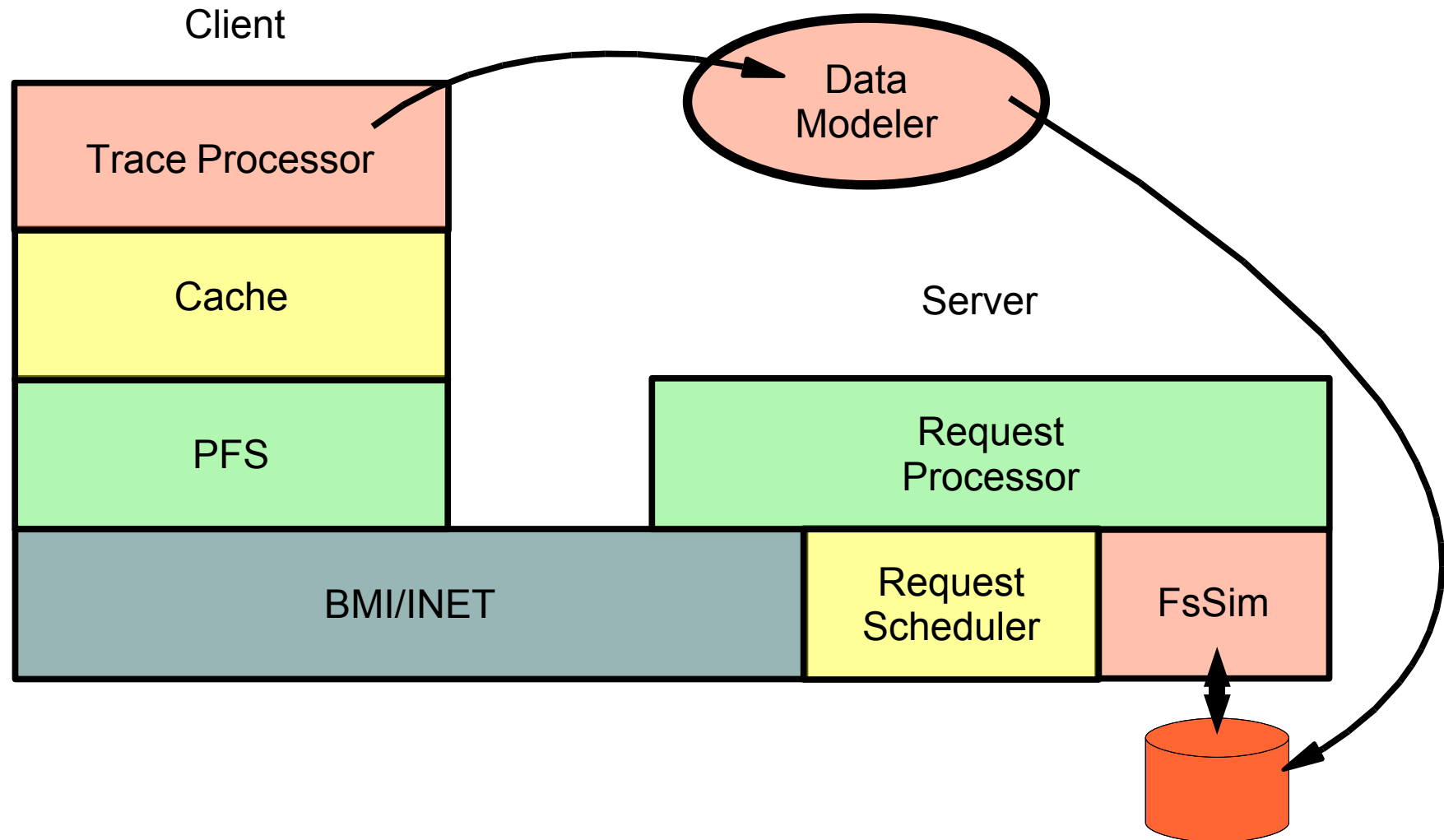
- Easy to understand

Simulation Model

- Model consists of modules that respond to and send different kinds of messages

- Messages defined using a simple language (supported by a pre-processor)

- FSM abstraction eases programming of message handling routines

- Module configuration using *ned* language (supported by a compiler)

- Other objects easily programmed in C++

SPFS Architecture

SPFS Architecture

Client

Trace Processor

Cache

PFS

BMI/INET

Data Modeler

Server

Request Processor

Request Scheduler

FsSim

Client: Trace Processor

- ## Reads trace files

    – will have multiple subclasses for different formats

- ## Produces MPI-IO Request messages

    – roughly based on MPI, represents application level

- ## Handles most configuration issues

Client: Cache

- Inserts between trace and file system

- Produces and Responds to MPI-IO Requests and Responses

- Responds directly to read and write requests during cache hit

- Updates cache data during reads and writes

- One of our key research areas

Client: PFS

- **Responds to MPI-IO Requests**
  - Handles all client level file system functions
    - Distribution
    - Flow control
  - Modeled after PVFS request protocol
  - Translates MPI type requests into FS type requests

BMI / INET

- **INET is existing TCP/IP model for Omnet++**
  - well supported
  - quite accurate
  - easily replaced with other network models
    - someone needs to write those models though
- **BMI is interface between modules and network**
  - thin interface
  - eases transition to other net models

Server: Request Processor

- Contains bulk of server PFS simulation
  - Large collection of state machines
  - One for each type of request

Server: Request Scheduler

- Key component for handling semantics
  - Checks for available concurrency between requests
  - Initial model prevents concurrent access to file
  - Will study more advanced policies

Server: FsSim

- Existing file and disk subsystem model

- Based on HP disk model from 90's

- Various degrees of accuracy available

- Handles mapping offsets to blocks

- Handles file system cache and track buffer

Data Modeler

- Handles issue of pre-creating files

- Handles pre-locating blocks

- Use probabilistic model for fragmentation

- Pre-processor scans traces to identify files, file sizes, etc.

- Allows PFS parameters (stripe size, etc.) to be specified

Status

- Basic trace processor, cache, PFS implemented and integrated with BMI/INET

- Working request processor and scheduler integrated

- Working FsSim – integrating blocklists

- Data modeler in development

Concerns

- ## Traces

  - still unclear what traces will be available or if we will have to produce our own

  - some traces too specialized

  - most traces not parallel

  - UPDATE: HEC researchers promise traces soon!

- ## Network models

  - really need Myrinet, Infiniband, etc.

  - UPDATE: Infiniband model close to release!
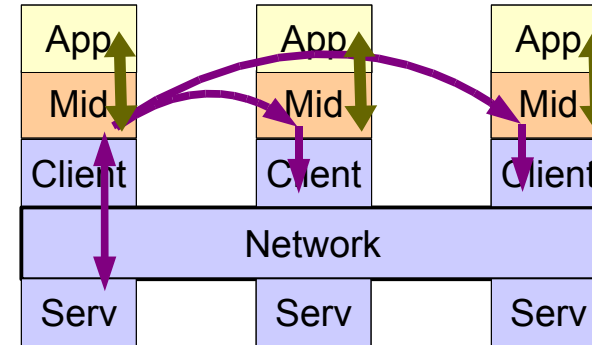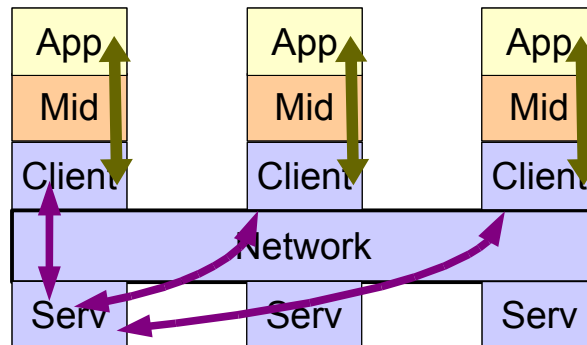
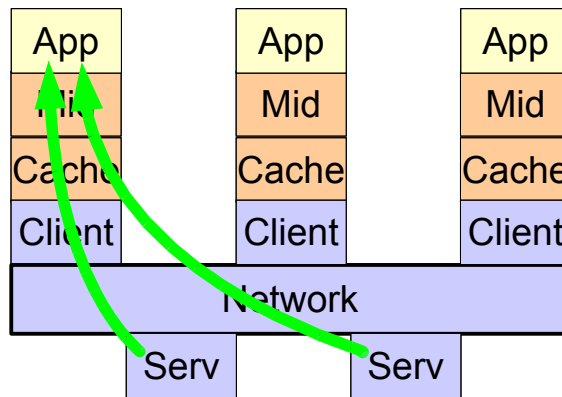# THE END

Scalable Metadata Server-to-Server Communication
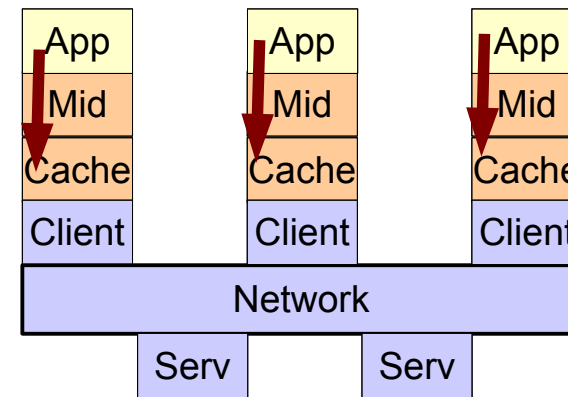
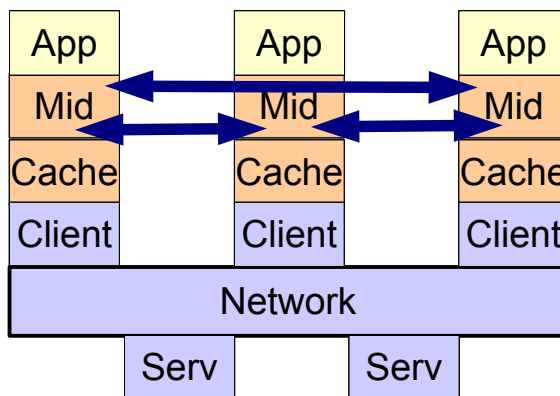Traditional Metadata Operation

Scalable Metadata Operation

Middleware Managed Cache Weakened Consistency

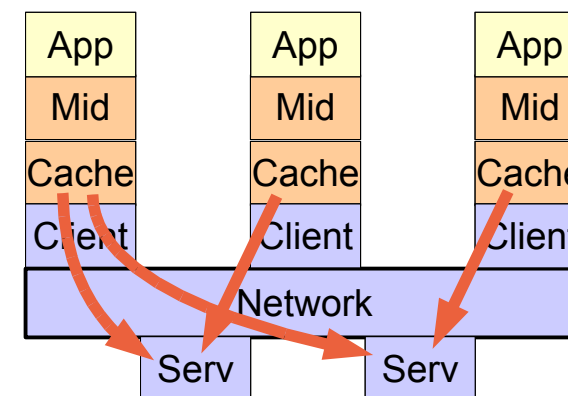Cold Read

Write

Synchronization Event

Write-back

Program Areas Addressed

- scalable metadata operations

- scalable small and unaligned operations

- I/O middleware

- active caching

- server to server communication

- simulation of I/O, file, and storage systems

Research Focus

- Server-to-server communication

  – scalable metadata

- Run-time configurable semantics

  – Lockless SC semantics

  – POSIX versus weakened models

  – caching

PVFS2 Architecture Simulation Model